

PANCHENKO, N. I., Cand Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Movement of the earth's pole in 1946-1954, based on data from latitude observations". Leningrad, 1950. 12 pp  
(Main Astron Observatory of the Acad Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, No 12, 1950, 12<sup>4</sup>)

PANCHENKO, V. I.

PHASE I PAPER EXPLOITATION

307/742

Akademika Nauk SSSR. Naukova i tekhnicheskaya radioelektronika po pravleniyu i izucheniiu sredinoi gEOFIZICHESKOGO goda. VIII razdel programmy 1.13: Shiroty i dolgoty.

Predvaritel'nyye rezul'taty issledovaniy kolichestv shirok i dvizheniya polusov zemli; sbornik statey (Preliminary Data of Latitude Variations and Migrations of the Earth's Poles; Collected Articles. No. 1) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 97 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for astronomers, geophysicists, and other scientists concerned with the problem of latitude variations and the migration of the Earth's poles.

COVERAGE: Part I of the collection contains preliminary results of latitude observations from 1957.5 through 1959.0 made at IGY stations in the USSR network, including new stations in Siberia. Part II consists of articles describing new instruments, observational programs and methods, and procedures of processing the latitude observational data. With the larger number of stations and the use of new instruments it is anticipated that the final results will provide a more comprehensive study of anomalies and instrumental

Caro-173

## Preliminary Data of Latitude Variations (cont.)

SU/57\*2

errors in latitude observations is given in each article only. No joint statistics are mentioned. English abstracts and references follow each article.

MILITARY CLOUDS:

5

P. Case

1960

Y. V. Kostyuk, S. V., L. D. Ponomarenko, N. N. Andriyanov. Latitude Variations at the Ural Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR (Izmeriteliye v Sverkh-Zenitnykh Teleskope).  
7

V. V. Kostyuk, N. N. I., T. P. Gerasimova, and O. V. Chuprunova. Observations of Celestial Objects at the Poltava Astronomical Observatory of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (Zvezdno-Zenitnye Teleskopy).  
9

N. V. K. A. Observations of Bright Zenith Stars at the Poltava Astronomical Observatory of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (Zvezdno-Zenitnye Teleskopy).  
13

Card 2/5

On Data of Latitude Variations (Cont.)	S.7/5742
M. N. I., Ye. P. Polozov, and A. P. ... Observations of Bright Zenith Stars at the Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences (Birovskaya, Dnepropetrovsk)	17
A. I. Tsv. I. Observations of Bright Zenith Stars at the Poltava Astronomical Observatory of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (Dnepropetrovsk)	20
V. V. V., V. P., P. N. Rotinshkiy, and N. A. Gavrilova. Latitude Observations at the Astronomical Observatory in Pri Engel'gardt (Zenith-Zelescope)	25
I. V. D. I. Latitude Observations at the Kitab International Station imeni Ulugbek (Dnepropetrovsk Zenith-Zelescope)	28
K. S. Latitude Observations at the Irkutsk State Astronomical Observatory imeni A. A. Zhdanov (ZIL-180 Zenith-Zelescope)	31

Card 3/5

S/035/61/000/011/06/028  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Panchenko, N.I.

TITLE: On damping of the Earth's free nutation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 11, 1961, 13,  
abstract 11A111 ("Tr. 14-y Astrometr. konferentsii SSSR, 1958",  
Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 232 - 243, Engl. summary)

TEXT: The author analyzes the works studying the damping and excitation of Chandler pole motion (Jeffreys, H., Walker, A.M., Young, A. Ledersteger, K., Sakharov, V.I. etc.). The observational data of the International Latitude Service for 60 years processed by A.Ya. Orlov were used for determining the Chandler period duration and relaxation time (time during which Chandler wave amplitude decreases by a factor of e). The analysis was performed by the slightly modified Jeffreys method; it led to the value of damping factor  $k = +0.012 \pm 0.002 \text{ year}^{-1}$  which corresponds to relaxation time of about 90 years. This value can be considered as the lower limit for relaxation time. Chandler period

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On damping of the Earth's free nutation

S/035/61/036/011/006/028  
A001/A101

proved to be on the average 1.186 years. Its reduction from 1.190 to 1.186 during the time span considered (1897 - 1957) is noted.

Kh. Potter

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

✓

Card 2/2

S/035/62/000/009/005/060  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Panchenko, N. I.

TITLE: Determination of coordinates of the Earth pole by the International Latitude Service

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1962, 16,  
Abstract 9A145 ("Tr. Polatavsk. gravimetr. observ. AN USSR", 1961,  
v. 9, 95 - 120)

TEXT: Brief information is given on the history of activities of the International Latitude Service, ILS. The method of processing latitude observations at ILS stations and determination of pole coordinates, which were in use in various periods of activity of the Central Bureau of ILS, are critically analyzed. The following deficiencies are noted: 1) Variability of average latitudes of the stations is not taken into account in calculations of pole coordinates; 2) the ILS Central Bureau does not utilize rich observational data from the stations not located on the international parallel; 3) the final results are published with a great delay. In spite of doubts, existent at present, in necessity of continuation of the ILS operation, the author is of the opinion that this organization should not be closed.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Kh. Potter

Card 1/1

PANCHENKO, N.I.; SLAVINSKAYA, A.A.

Using the Danjon prismatic astrolabe in observations of  
latitude variations in Poltava. Trudy Polt. grav. obser.  
11:~~34~~5 '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Poltava—Latitude variation)  
(Astrolabes)

S/589/62/000/058/002/002  
A001/A101

AUTHORS:

Panchenko, N. I., Fedorov, Ye. P.

TITLE:

On determining the coordinates of the pole for time service

SOURCE:

USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy  
institutov Komiteta, no. 58 (118), 1962, Issledovaniya v ob-

lasti izmereniy vremeni, 39 - 64

TEXT:

The first chapter contains the history of the problem of determining pole coordinates for the purposes of time service and the criticism of the activities of the International Latitude Service, SIL, which did not assure the furnishing of necessary data for time service. As this drawback was evident for the Soviet astronomers, the 10th All-Union Astronomical Conference, held at Pulkovo on December 8 - December 11, 1952, elaborated the plan and principal lines for activities of the Soviet Latitude Service, which are described in the second chapter. The latter started operations in May 1953 after the approval of the plan by the Astronomical Council at the AS USSR. The Soviet Latitude Service carried out calculations of preliminary pole coordinates by A. Ya. Orlov's method which is based

Card 1/4

Card 2

ions.

.. Service, SIR,

.. which started speedy

.. the Central Bureau of SIL, Cecchini,

On determining the coordinates of the...

S/58y/62/000/058/002/002  
A001/A101

consisting in requirement that the polhody of the International Latitude Service should serve as a test for the correctness of the results obtained by SIR. The inadequacy of this assumption, in the authors' opinion, follows from the incorrect assumption, by Cecchini, of the permanence of mean values of latitudes of the stations. They describe also the methods used by Director of the International Time Bureau, N. M. Stoyko, for calculating the mean coordinates of the pole based on observations with zenith-telescopes at Belgrad, Carloforte, Kitab, Midzusava, Poltava, Pulkovo, with photographic zenith-telescopes at Washington, Greenwich, Ottawa, Richmond, Tokio, and Danjon prismatic astrolabes at Algiers and Paris. The fourth chapter deals with reduction of pole coordinates to a common system. It consists of two problems: 1) reduction to the mean pole of the epoch of observations, and 2) reduction to the mean pole of some initial epoch. The first problem was completely solved by Oriov whose method is briefly outlined. The second problem is considered as being not yet solved, and the procedure used by Cecchini of reducing the observations to the "barycenter of the 1900-1905 polhody" is criticized as being not correct. The authors illustrate their statement by presenting the graph of pole motion according to calculations by the International Time Bureau, Soviet Latitude Service and International Latitude Service, which

Card 3/4

On determining the coordinates of the...

S/589/62/000/058/002/002  
A001/A101

shows the divergence of the ;chnody calculated by the latter from the former two. The fifth and sixth chapter deal with estimates of the accuracy of determination of pole coordinates and their extrapolation to the future. It is concluded that extrapolation is admissible only for short time periods, not exceeding 0.5 years, which is sufficient for practical purposes. In conclusion the authors advance a proposal of establishing a scientific center for the assembly and analysis of all latitude observations and performance of fundamental research. There are 3 figures and 9 tables.

Card 4/4

MATSEVICH, O.I.; PANCHENKO, N.I.

Casting the front cover of a roller bearing box. Lit. proizv.  
no.2:44-45 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Founding)

GLANTS, R.M., prof.; PANCHENKO, N.I.; PASTERNAK, M.G.

Effect of isohemotransfusion on the content of sulfhydryl groups  
in some animal organs and tissues. Probl. genet. i perel. krovi  
8 no.11:41-44 N '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz fiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav.- prof. R.M. Glants) i  
biofiziko-khimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. N.I. Panchenko)  
Ukrainskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi i neotlozhnoy khirurgii  
(direktor L.A. Ripyakh).

FLEYER, A.G., atv. red.; PAVLOV, N.N., red.; LANCHENKO, N.I., red.;  
POLOBEK, V.V., red.; FEDOROV, Ye.P., red.

[rotation of the earth; materials of the expanded plenum  
of the Committee for the Study of the Earth's Rotation of  
the Astronomical Council of the Academy of Sciences of the  
U.S.S.R. on April 10-13, 1962, in Kiev] Vrashchenie Zemli;  
materialy rashirennogo plenuma Komissii po izucheniiu  
vrashcheniya Zemli Astronomicheskogo soveta AN UkrSSR, Kiev,  
10-13 apreliia 1962 g. Kiev, Izd-vo AN UESR, 1963. 309 p.  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk UkrSSR, Kiev. Molodva astronomichna obser-  
vatoriya.

PANCHENKO, N.I.; DVULIT, P.D.

Systems of declinations of the centers of Talcott pairs obtained  
from observations performed by the International Latitude Service.  
Trudy Polt. grav. obser. 12:110-114 '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Stars—Observations)  
(Latitude variation)

ALEKSEYEV, Grigoriy Petrovich; IVANOV, Yevgeniy Akimovich; PANCHENKO,  
Nikolay Mikhaylovich; KOPYLOVA, L.P., red.; ANDREYEVA, L.S.,  
tekhn. red.

[Soviet trade unions and their status and role in a socialist  
society] Sovetskje profsoiuzy, ikn polozenie i rol' v  
sotsialisticheskom obshchestve. Moskva, Izd-vo VTeSPS Prof-  
izdat, 1961. 57 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Trade unions)

1. PANCHENKO, N. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Grinding and Polishing

7. Micro-geometry of surfaces following superfinish operation. Podshipnik no. 3, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

PAGE ONE

Bearings (Mac Berry)

Technological strengths to develop a nuclear weapon.

Monthly List of Main Acces Lines, Library, "Cables, April 1962, CIA, 1962.

PANCHENKO, N.P., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Increase of winter hardiness of grain crops under the effect of  
organomineral mixtures. Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz. 21 no.5:32-37 '56.

(MLRA 9:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rasteniyevodstva.  
Pushkinskiye laboratorii. Predstavlena akademikom I.I. Samoylovym.  
(Fertilizers and manures)  
(Leningrad Province--Grain)  
(Plants--Frost resistance)

PANCHENKO, N.P.

Effect of lateral feed in grinding on the surface layer of  
parts. Mashinostroitel' no.12:25-28 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Grinding and polishing)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238930002-3

PAUL ST. JOHN

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—  
—

— 1 —

John C. Calhoun, "The Slave Power," in *Essays on the Constitution*, ed. by John C. Calhoun (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1851), pp. 11-12.

resulting in a system of  $\mathbb{P}^1$ 's, which is the same as the one obtained by the construction of the moduli space.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each employee in a company.

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**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001238930002-3"**

PANCHENKO, N.P., uchitel' nitsa

Zoology study circle of young naturalists. Biol. v shkole no.5:59-  
62 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Shkola No.114 g. Moskvy.  
(Zoology—Study and teaching)

S/123/61/000/015/017/032  
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Grozin, B. D., Panchenko, N. P., Semirog-Orlik, V. N., Sprishevskiy,  
A. I.

TITLE: The effect of mechanical operations on the state of the outer layers  
of antifriction bearings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 15, 1961, 19, abstract  
15B111 (V sb. "Povysheniye iznosostoykosti i sroka sluzhby mashin.  
v. 1". Kiyev, AN UkrSSR, 1960, 61-76)

TEXT: The authors present the results of comprehensive investigations of  
the effect of mechanical working on the physical state of the outer layers of the  
antifriction surfaces of antifriction bearing races. Four groups of specimens of  
bearing races were investigated, the manufacturing technology and processing  
conditions of which were different. The specimens were subjected to metallo-  
graphic, electronic microscopic, X-ray structure and spectral analyses; their  
microhardness was also investigated. During some grinding conditions and other  
operations carried out after hardening, high temperatures and local pressures are  
arising, the interaction of which causes structural transformations in the surface

Card 1/2

S/123/61/000/015/017/032  
A004/A101

The effect of mechanical operations ...

layer. The thermal effect during grinding is different in the field of surface projections and cavities. The projections may undergo a second hardening, while the cavities mainly experience a tempering. The non-homogeneity of the outer layer produces structural stress raisers owing to which micro-destructions are possible in the surface layer. The thermal effect arising during the process of after-hardening operations contributes to the concentration of chromium and carbon at the surface. The initial microgeometry and the shape of the surface being machined affect the temperature gradient of the outer layer. The defective layer originating during the preceding operations cannot always be eliminated by technological finishing operations. The investigation shows the way of developing dependable processing conditions. There are 21 figures.

M. Borts

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/123/61/000/012/010/042  
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Panchenko, N. P.

TITLE: Residual deformation of rings from 15X15 (ShKh15) grade steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 77, abstract 12B557 (V sb. "Povysheniye iznosostoykosti i sroka sluzhby mashin. v. 2". Kiyev, AN UkrSSR, 1960, 70-82)

TEXT: The author investigated the residual deformation in rings from ShKh15 grade steel after having been subjected to different technological tooling operations (hardening, tempering, final mechanical working) during the process of natural (up to 3 years) aging and artificial aging (-70°C, subsequent tempering at 160°C). There are 9 figures and 3 references.

N. I. 'ina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GROZIN, B.D. [Hrozin, B.D.] [deceased]; PANCHENKO, N.P. [Panchenko, N.P.];  
SEMYROG-ORLIK, V.N. [Semyrok-Orlyk, V.M.]; CHEPKENKO, V.S.

Effect of the mass of the manufactured object on the physical  
state of the surface layers of the metal in repeated grinding.  
Dop. AN URSR no. 6:769-773 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR  
(for Grozin).

L 32054-65 EXP(m)/EXP(w)/EXP(d)/t/EXP(t)/EXP(k)/EXP(b) MJW/JD/RS  
ACCESSION NR: AT4049792 S/0000/64/000/000/J131/0140

AUTHOR: Nazarenko, G. T.; Panchenko, N. P.

TITLE: Contact fatigue strength of ShKh15 steel as a function of structural transformations in the surface layer caused by grinding

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Institut mashinovedeniya, Kontaktchnaya prochnost' mashino-stroitel'-nykh materialov (Contact strength of materials for machinery manufacture). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 131-140

TOPIC TAGS: steel surface, steel strength, steel fatigue, steel grinding, steel structure / ShKh15 steel

ABSTRACT: The surface layer of ground parts may be either additionally tempered or rehardened depending on the type of grinding and, consequently, on the thermal effect. The paper by B. D. Grozin and G. T. Nazarenko included in this same publication considered the preliminary grinding of low-tempered ShKh15 steel with rehardening of the surface layer while the deeper layers were tempered during the heating stage. This paper continues these investigations into the relationship between fatigue strength and the structure of the layer which is changed during grinding under a wide range of pressures. The tests were made with two

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ACCESSION NR: AT4049792

sets of samples having different types of grinding and two sets with different tempering procedures. The tests showed that heat treatment during grinding was intermittent. After preliminary grinding, all samples were finely polished. The tests showed that structurally changed low-tempered ShKh15 steel after grinding had a lower contact fatigue strength under friction rolling. The durability was lowered to the same extent as the layer depth increased. When the structurally changed layer is rehardened, the removal of the rehardened layer opens up a highly tempered layer with low durability. Microcracks are formed in highly tempered surface layers. Residual tensile stresses cause disastrous lowering of durability. The rate of crack development and total crack length serve as indicators of residual stresses. The negative effect of the structurally changed layer on durability drops sharply when the contact pressure exceeds the yield limit of the surface layer, this being caused by lowering of residual stress due to plastic deformation. Testing of samples with sintered parts on the surface of a troostite structure with a microhardness higher than 620 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> showed that chipping of all samples was at the sintered part and the rest of the surface had the lowest durability. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 03Mar64

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

OTHER: 00

Card 2/2

L 10326-67 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EMI(w)/EMI(t), L-10326-67  
ACC NR: AP6020918 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/002/0204/0208

AUTHORS: Bezruchko, I. V.; Golovinskaya, T. M.; Gorb, M. L.; Panchenko, N. P.; Chernenko, V. S.; Chernyak, N. I.

ORG: Mechanics Institute of the AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR);  
First GPZ, Moscow (Pervyy GPZ)

TITLE: Effects of the physical condition of the surface layer, formed during grinding,  
on the contact wear resistance of steel ShKh15

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 204-208

TOPIC TAGS: surface fatigue, surface property, metal friction, steel property,  
grinding wheel, electron microscope, steel, x-ray equipment/ ShKh15 steel, EB60SM2K  
grinding wheel, E46SM2K grinding wheel, LHM-8M microscope, UEM-100 electron microscope,  
UPS-50I x-ray equipment

ABSTRACT: The effects of the structure and depth of structural gradients on the  
surface fatigue of ShKh15 steel were investigated. Thirty-five millimeter diameter x  
10-mm thick disc-shaped specimens were heat-treated and ground using wheel EB60SM2K  
and finish-ground with wheel E46SM2K. Three grinding regimes (0.005 mm/rev, 0.15 mm  
and 0.25 mm) were used to produce structural changes in layers of 10--20, 150--160,  
and 220--250 micron respectively. After lapping to an 11--12 class finish, surface  
fatigue tests were performed at 1750 rpm using methods described by M. A. Puzanov

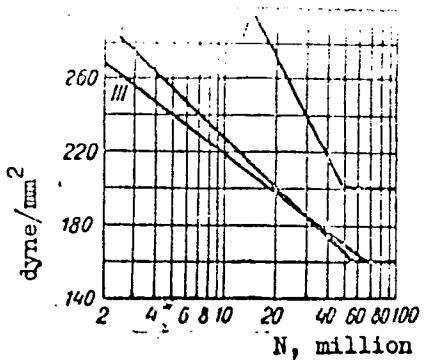
Card 1/2

L 10024 - 0

ACC NR: AP6020918

(Sb. Povysheniye iznosostoykosti detaley mashin, Izd. AN UkrSSR, 1956, No. 22). Microstructural studies of the surface layers were performed using optical and electron microscopes (MIM-8M and UEM-100 respectively) and x-ray equipment (UPS-50I). A discussion of the structural changes for the different working regimes is included, and the experimental results are summarized in fig. 1.

- Fig. 1. Surface fatigue of group I, II, and III specimens (corresponding to structural changes in layers of 10--20, 150--160, and 220--250 micron respectively)



Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: 17Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003

Cards 212 4B

L 04634-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW  
ACC NR: AP6010090 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/003/0022/0024  
*39*  
*B*

AUTHOR: Panchenko, N. P.

ORG: GPZ *1*

TITLE: Surface layer and contact endurance of steel ShKh15 in the process of rolling *16*

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 3, 1966, 22-24,  
and top half of insert facing p. 33

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, ball bearing, steel, metallurgic research / ShKh15 steel  
*metal rolling*

ABSTRACT: The structure of the surface layer and the contact strength of steel ShKh15 during rolling were investigated. The experimental procedure followed is described by B. D. Gruzin and V. N. Semirog-Orlik (Sb. trudov Instituta stroitel'noy mekhaniki. Vyp. 22, M., Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1956). The experimental results are summarized in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It was found that the contact strength of the metal depended mainly on the physical state of the surface layer. The degree of contact surface cleanliness is a necessary but not sufficient criterion for the working quality of the steel. The reliability and longevity of the contact surface increases with increase in the structural homogeneity of the surface layer.

UDC: 620.178.154.162.2:669.14.018.25

Card 1/2

L 04634-67

ACC NR: AP6010090

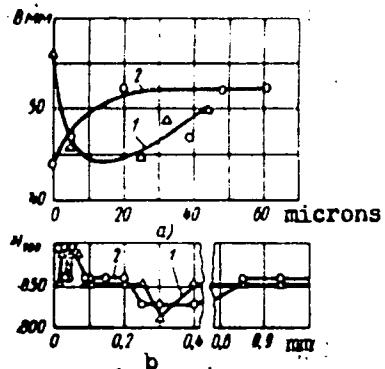


Fig. 1. Change in the width of line B (110) (a) and microhardness H<sub>100</sub> (b) along the depth of the surface layer: 1 - grinding, 2 - polishing.

Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/  
13/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 001

awm

Card 2/2

L 06369-67 DWP(w)/DWP(t)/STI IWP(c) Jb/bj  
ACC NR: AP6027489 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0418/66/000/003/0063/0066

AUTHOR: Bezruchko, I. V. (Engineer); Golovinskaya, T. M. (Engineer); Gorb, M. L. (Engineer); Panchenko, N. P. (Engineer); Chernenko, V. S. (Engineer); Chernyak, N. I. (Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: Contact fatigue strength of ShKh15 bearing steel

SOURCE: Tekhnologiya i organizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 3, 1966, 63-66

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue test, fatigue strength, steel microstructure, x-ray analysis, BEARING STEEL / ShKh15 BEARING STEEL

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a study carried out at the Institute of Mechanics AN UkrSSR in cooperation with the First State Bearing Plant on the contact fatigue strength of ShKh15 bearing steel. The basic criterion in evaluating polishing conditions is taken as the physical state of the layer structure and depth of structural variation. Mechanical methods for testing contact fatigue strength and for measuring microhardness were used together with metallophysical methods and microstructural and x-ray structural analysis. Steel specimens used for these tests were heat treated after finish machining. The following heat treatment procedures were used: quenching at 850°C in 40-50°C oil, cold processing with cooling to -30°C and tempering at 150-160°C. These conditions give specimens with a hardness of HRC 62-64. After heat treatment the specimens were polished under various conditions. The specimens were divided into three groups according to the amount of metal removed: 0.1 mm for the first group; 0.15 mm for the second and 0.25 mm for the third. Depth of structural

UDC: 620.17:669.14

Card 1/2

L 06369-67

ACC NR: AP6027489

variation after polishing for the various groups is the following: 10-30  $\mu$  for the first group, 150-170  $\mu$  for the second and 220-250  $\mu$  for the third. Microstructural analysis for the first group shows that structural variation is not significant. The microhardness of these specimens is 950-1000 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. X-ray analysis for this group of specimens shows that variations due to polishing and honing are localized in a layer 10-30  $\mu$  thick. Slight deformation and elongation of the crystal lattice of the  $\alpha$ -phase is observed in this layer. Depth of variation for the second group of specimens is 150-170  $\mu$ . This is substantiated by microhardness measurement data and microstructural and x-ray analysis. Depth of variation for the third group reaches 250  $\mu$ , these variations being similar to those of the second group. The unetched surfaces of the specimens in the first and second groups examined under an electron microscope show scaly tearing and deep scratches caused by polishing. After etching, secondary solid solutions are observed on individual surfaces oriented in the direction of polishing. A graph is given showing the contact fatigue strength of all three groups. The results show that contact fatigue limit for the second and third groups is identical (150-160 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>), differing from the first group where maximum contact strength is 200 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. Pit depth for the first group under staining does not exceed 300  $\mu$ , reaching 600-700  $\mu$  for the second and third groups. All groups show large-scale microfocal scaling after testing observed on the electron microscope. The authors recommend that polishing procedures be selected which have the minimum effect on the structural variation of the surface layer of ShKh15 steel. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 *Hh*

PANCHENKO, N.V.

Occupational therapy for oligophrenic juveniles. Sbor. trud. Len.  
nauchn. ob-va nevr. i psikh. no.6:297-303 '59. (MIRA 13012)

1. Iz otdela trudovoy terapii Psichoneurologicheskogo instituta  
imeni V.M. Bekhtereva (direktor - chlen-korrespondent Akademii  
pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR prof. V.N. Myasishchev).  
(MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN)  
(OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY)

BLYUMEN, V., inzh.; ZONNIENBERG, M., inzh.; PANCHENKO, O., inzh.

The simplest method for eliminating the air gap between  
vanes and the working part of the cylinder of the "Kolhospnyi"  
press. Sil'.bud. ? no.12:18 D '57. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Brickmaking machinery)

ZONNENBERG, M. [Zonnenberh, M.] inzh.; PANCHENKO, O., inzh.;  
BASOVICH, G. [Basovych, H.], inzh.

The simplest designs of steaming chambers and plants. Sil'.  
bud. 7 no.5:9-11 Mr '57. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Autoclaves)

PANCHENKO, Oleh'

[Technique of fishing and fish culture. (With 88 illustrations).  
The fish and the hook. Semi-commercial and commercial fishing.  
Fish breeding. Most common diseases in fish and the technique of  
processing fish] Tekhnika rybal'stva i rybnystava. (Z 88 maliunkami)  
Ryba i bachok, Zapivpromyslovyi ta promyslovyi lov ryby, Rybnytstvo,  
Naiposhyrenishi khoroby ryb ta tekhnika pererobky ryby. Vyd druhu.  
Na chushyni, Universal'na biblioteka [n.d.] 144 p. (MLRA 9:12)  
(Fish culture) (Fishing)

DOKSHITSKAYA-ZATON, V.M., vrach; ROMANOVA, N.Ya., fel'dsher; VASILENKO,  
A.Ya., meditsinskaya sestra; LEVADA, Ye.A., meditsinskaya  
sestra; PANCHENKO, O.G., meditsinskaya sestra (Khar'kov)

Advanced training and improvement of the qualifications of  
semiprofessional medical personnel. Fel'd.i akush. 25 no.3:  
45-47 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

33153

S/120/61/000/006/022/04  
EO32/E114

9,3120(1003, 1138, 1160, 1B31)

AUTHORS: Bol'shov, V G., and Pan'chenko, O A

TITLE: Measurement of the energy distribution  
secondary electronsPERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6 1961 10<sup>8</sup> 111

TEXT: The principle of the method is based on the direct measurement of the secondary emission current in the emitter circuit for finite changes in the retarding potential. The apparatus is illustrated schematically in Fig.1. It is in the form of a bridge two arms of which are formed by the vacuum gap M and the battery  $U_B$ . The other pair of arms is made up by the electrometer input resistor  $R_{BX}$  and the battery  $U_K$  (see bottom left-hand corner of Fig.1). The detector diagonal of the bridge is connected to the input of the electrometer tube 2Э2П (2E2P). When the primary electrons have an energy  $E_B = eU_B$  a current  $i_M$  flows in the circuit of target M. This current is equal to the difference between the primary current  $i_B$  and the secondary current

Card 1/

33153  
S/120/61/000/006/022/041  
E032/E114

**Measurement of the energy**

$$i_B = i_{in} - i_B \int_{U_3}^{U_R} f(U) dU$$

The magnitude of this current and hence the magnitude of  $i_M = i_{in} - i_B$  is a function of the applied voltage  $U_R$ . The bridge is balanced by adjusting the compensating voltage  $U_K$  for given  $U_R$  and  $U_3$ . If now the retarding voltage is altered by a small quantity  $\Delta U_3$ , then the current in the target circuit is altered by  $\Delta i_M$  which corresponds to electrons with energies between  $E_1 + eU_3$  and  $E_1 + \Delta E = e(U_3 + \Delta U_3)$ . In that case

$$i_M = i_{in} - i_B - i_{in} \int_{U_3}^{U_R} f(U) dU$$

Card 2/8

33153  
 S/120/61/000/006/022/041  
 EO32/E114

Measurement of the energy . . .

and

$$\Delta i_M = \Delta i_{in} \left( 1 - \int_{U_3}^{U_n} f(U) dU \right) - i_{in} f(U) \Delta U_3 \quad (1)$$

When  $\Delta i_{in} = 0$  it can be shown that

$$f(U) = - \frac{\Delta i_M}{i_{in}} \Delta U_3 \quad (2)$$

$\Delta i_M$  was measured by a valve electrometer whose indications were directly proportional to the voltage drop  $U_3$  across the resistor  $R_{BX}$  due to the change in the target circuit current.

i.e.

$$f(U) = - U_3 / R_{BX} i_{in} \Delta U_3 \quad (3)$$

Once  $\Delta i_M$  had been measured the bridge was rebalanced. The complete distribution curve was obtained by repeating this procedure the required number of times with  $U_3$  varied from 0 to  $U_n$  in steps of 1 V. In order to suppress tertiary electrons

Card 3/15

33153

S/120/61/000/006/022/041  
E032/E114

## Measurement of the energy ...

the grid N was maintained at a potential of 25 to 50 volts relative to the collector A. At the same time, the grid could be maintained at the required potential  $U_3$ , relative to the target, and the magnitude of this potential was controlled by the position of the keys K<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>3</sub> and the potential dividers  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$ . By placing the key K<sub>1</sub> in positions other than I, it was possible to measure the true coefficient of secondary electron emission and the inelastic reflection coefficient as described by the first of the present authors and "V. Zarudin in Ref. 4 (Fiz. tv. tela v. 1, 1959 462). The apparatus has been used to measure the energy distribution of secondary electrons emitted by n-type germanium. It was found that  $\Delta_{1M}$  could be measured to within 3 to 4%. It is particularly important to suppress the tertiary electrons and to minimize departures from spherical symmetry due to the cylindrical anode of the gun.

Acknowledgments are expressed to L.N. Dobretsov for valuable advice.

There are 2 figures and 4 references 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non Soviet-bloc. The English language reference reads as follows

Card 4/1

Measurement of the energy ...

33153  
S/120/61/000/006/022/041  
E032/E114

Ref.1: H.E. Farnsworth, Phys. Rev., v.25, 1925, 41.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR  
(Physico-technical Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1961

X

Card 5/6

42764

1079-1080  
S/185/62/007/010/006/020  
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Ptushuns'kyy, Yu. H. and Panchenko, O. A.

TITLE: Variation of the electrical resistance of thin metallic films during adsorption

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizichnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 10, 1962,  
1079-1081

TEXT: Experimentaliy determined resistances of Ni films before and after adsorbing are tabulated. The temperatures were 78 and 213°K for the adsorption of O<sub>2</sub>, 78, 156 and 213°K for barium oxide. The difference of resistances increases with temperature in the first case and remains constant with a 1% accuracy in the second. It is concluded that the increase of resistance after adsorption is due to decrease of the number of conducting electrons in the first case and to a change of the conditions of electron scattering at the surface in the second. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizyky, AN UkrSSR, Kyyiv (Institute of Physics,  
AS UkrSSR, Kiev)

SUBMITTED : March 7, 1962

Card 1/1

AGEYKIN, V.S.; BARTNOVSKIY, O.A.; BIBIK, V.F.; GORODETSKIY, D.A.;  
ISHCHUK, V.A.; KORCHEVOY, Yu.P.; NAUMOVETS, A.G.;  
PANCHENKO, O.A.

Eleventh Conference on the Physical Principles of Cathode  
Electronics. Radiotekh. i elektron. 9 no.6:1099-1113 Je '64.  
(MIRA 17:7)

REF ID: A6700 SSC/ASD(a)-5/ESD(pp)/ESD(qs)/ESD(rt) - D/RW/GS	137(3)/AFYL/4S(mp)-2/
ACCESSION NR: AP4045301	8/0048/64/028/009/1466/1469
AUTHOR: Panchenko, O. A.; Ptushinskiy, Yu. G.	
TITLE: Influence of adsorption on the Hall effect in thin nickel films [Report, Tenth Conference on Cathode Electronics held in Kiev from 11 to 18 Nov 1963]	
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 28, no. 9, 1964, 1466-1469	
TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, conduction band, electron exchange, Hall effect, thin film, nickel	
ABSTRACT: Generally, when investigating electron exchange incident to adsorption of various atoms and molecules on metals, experimenters have had recourse to observation of changes in the resistance of thin metal films as a result of adsorption. As was pointed out by the authors in earlier papers (Yu. G. Ptushinskiy, Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 5, 1663, 1960; Yu. G. Ptushinskiy and O. A. Panchenko, Ukr. fiz. zhur., 7, 1079, 1962), however, changes in resistance in-	
CONF:	

1-177-A  
ACCESSION NR: AF6045301

ment in adsorption may be due not only to electron exchange, but to other mechanisms which can be identified by varying the temperature of the metal film. This, however, is not always feasible or desirable. Accordingly, the authors attempted to use observations of the Hall effect for investigating electron exchange. The influence of adsorption of oxygen, barium oxide, and barium on the Hall effect in nickel films was studied. A diagram of the experimental tube is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. First, Hall emf versus magnetic field curves were obtained for clean nickel films; these are typical of ferromagnetic films. Then, analogous curves were obtained with the films coated with oxygen, barium, and barium oxide. The last had virtually no effect. Adsorption of oxygen resulted in an increase in the slope of the curve in the high-field region, indicating reduction of the number of conduction electrons in the film. Adsorption of barium, on the contrary, appears to increase the number of conduction electrons in the film slightly. Adsorption of oxygen and of barium leads to changes in the extraordinary Hall effect (the authors do not attempt to interpret this phenomenon at present). It would appear, therefore, that investigation of the influence of adsorption on the Hall effect in thin

REF ID: A64045301	FILED ACCESSION DATE: AF4045301	
This can yield valuable information on electron exchange. Orig. art has 2 formulas and 4 figures.		
ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk UkrSSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)		
TRANSMITTER: 02		ENCL: 01
SERIAL NUMBER: 003	BU REP Sov: 003	OTHER: 002
Card 3/4		

L-13770-60  
ACCESSION NO.: A6245301

ENCLOSURE: 01

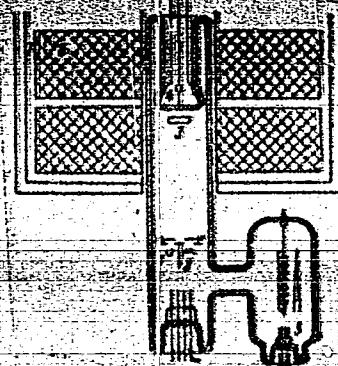


Fig. 1. Diagram of the experimental tube: 1 - nickel evaporator, 2 - adsorbate evaporator, 3 - movable electron gun, 4 - support for deposition of films, 5 - ionization vacuum gage, 6 - solenoid, 7 - liquid nitrogen.

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: APL4019871

S/0181/64/006/003/0954/0956

AUTHORS: Panchenko, O. A.; Ptushinskii, Yu. G.

TITLE: The effect of adsorption of barium on the Hall effect in thin nickel films

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 3, 1964, 954-956

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, Hall effect, Hall constant, conduction electron, electron interaction, work function, electron work function, thin film

ABSTRACT: The authors' purpose has been to obtain information on electron interaction during adsorption. It has been known for some time that the adsorption of Ba on the surface of a metal is accompanied by decrease in the electron work function, but no opinion has been advanced concerning the mechanism of this effect. The authors plot the Hall emf against magnetic field strength and find that the adsorption reduces the slope of this dependence. That is, adsorption of Ba decreases the Hall constant, and this indicates a decrease in number of conduction electrons in the film. The authors conclude that these results indicate that the adsorption of Ba atoms is accompanied by the transition of electrons

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4019871

from adsorbate to adsorbent, i.e., by the ionization of these atoms. It is probable that this process leads to a decrease in the work function. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institute of Physics AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Sep63

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033527

SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/010/1140/1142

AUTHOR: Panchenko, O. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN URSR, Kiev (Instytut fizyky AN URSR)

TITLE: Electric conductivity of thin films

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 10, 1966, 1140-1142

TOPIC TAGS:: thin film, nickel, ~~thin~~ film electric conductivity,  
electron conductivity, hole conductivity, ~~Hall~~ Hall constant

ABSTRACT: An experimental determination has been made of the dependence of the Hall constant and electric conductivity on the thickness of nickel thin films up to about 230 Å thick deposited in a vacuum of not less than  $3 \cdot 10^{-9}$  tor. The values of electron ( $\sigma_s$ ) and hole ( $\sigma_d$ ) conductivity were calculated on the basis of the obtained data. The  $\sigma_s/\sigma_d$  ratio for thicker films was found to approach that for solid nickel. With increasing film thickness, the Hall constant and the electron component of the electric conductivity of nickel increased, while the hole conductivity component remained practically independent of the film thickness. This can be explained by a substantially different degree of electron and hole rebounding near the nickel film sur-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6033527

face. The author thanks Yu. G. Ptushin'skiy for useful discussion of  
the work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 30May66 / ORIG REP: 002 / OTH REP: 009

Card 2/2

A

11/1

Glycogen degradation by alkali. O. N. Puchenko  
Inst. Biol. Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow.  
Biokhimiya 15, 523-7 (1950).—Acid and reducing products  
are formed from glycogen by dil., hot alkali, just as in the  
case of starch (Taylor, et al., C.A. 26, 7232). Thus, 1.0 g  
rabbit-liver glycogen, prep'd. by  $\text{CCl}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  extrn., requires  
6.0 ml. 0.1 *N* NaOH and 77 mg. I (incubation of the glyco-  
gen with 0.1 *N* NaOH at 100° for 60 min.). For starch,  
the values are 36 ml. and 142 mg., resp. The glycogen  
obtained from tissues by boiling for 3 hrs. with 30% NaOH  
formed only half as much acid and reducing substances as  
the glycogen prep'd. by  $\text{CCl}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  extrn. The concd. alkali  
stabilized the glycogen towards the action of the hot 0.1  
*N* NaOH.

H. Priestley

1951

TANCHENKO O.N. AND ROZENFELD

3924. Tanchenko O.N. and Rosenfeld B.I. Participation of the aldehyde group of glycogen in protein carbonyling, *Zhurnal Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta po Akademicheskym Naukam S.S.R.*, 1971, No. 1, p. 12-16.

In order to investigate the possible participation of the -C(=O) group of glycogen in protein carbonyling, glycogen was treated with  $\gamma$ -radiation and NaCN-aldehyde until complete conversion, followed by reduction with NaBH<sub>4</sub> and diazotization. The resulting product was found to contain a water-soluble aldehyde group or two carbonyl groups. A solution containing the hydrolyzed cellular source of glycogen remained stable only if the aldehyde group was still oxidized. The  $^{14}C$ -labeled glycogen was used to prevent its interaction with the substrate which affects the rate of carbonylation by the enzyme. If the glycogen is first treated with NaBH<sub>4</sub> and then subjected to four protein carbonyl carbonylating conditions in the presence of the enzyme, the rate of increase of the above carbonyl groups in the rate of treatment gives a more rapid cleavage than that observed in the original treatment of glycogen. The results confirm the idea that aldehydes are likely precursors of the carbonyl groups in cellular proteins.

Y. S. J. (Chemical Abstracts)

SC. Excerpt: Radiation Section, II Medicine, Institute of

PANCHEVKO, O. N.

PANCHEVKO, O. N. - "Investigation of the Intensity of Formation of Proteins of the Liver During Experimental Tumorigenesis Caused by Ortho-iso-phenacetophenone in Rats and Mice." Sub 14 Oct 52, Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

CA

11 11

Lab Physiol. Chem.

Significance of aldehyde groups in the glycogen molecule.  
E. L. Rosenthal'd and O. M. Dzherzhinskaya (Acad. Sci., Moscow). *Biochimia* 17, 314-9 (1952).—The aldehyde groups in glycogen were determined by incubating, at 25° for 40 min., 20 mg. of glycogen, 2 ml. of 0.005 N I<sub>2</sub>, and 0.5 ml. of 0.1 N NaOH. After treatment with 0.2 ml. of 5 N Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, the excess I was titrated with 0.005 N Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Different glycogens vary in their reducing capacities. Muscle glycogen required 0.3-0.7 mg. I per 100 mg. substance, whereas liver glycogen required 1.1-1.5 mg. I. This agrees with the view that the mol. wt. of liver glycogen is higher than that of muscle glycogen. Treatment of glycogen (prepd. by extr. with CCl<sub>4</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>H) with concd. NaOH did not lower its reducing capacity. The aldehyde groups of glycogen were therefore not destroyed by alkali. The conversion of the CHO to the CO<sub>2</sub>H group hastened the phosphorolytic decompn. of glycogen in the presence of proteins. H. Priestley

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238930002-3

PANCHENKO, O.N.; SAMSONOVA, V.S.; KHRIPUNOVA, I.I.

Metabolism in tissue explants of the Maitland type. Biokhimiia  
24 no.4:631-639 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)  
(TISSUE CULTURE metab)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238930002-3"

PANCHENKO, O.N. (Moskva)

Nutrition and metabolism of animal cells in culture. Usp. sovr.  
biol. 53 no.2:169-188 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(CELL METABOLISM) (TISSUE CULTURE)

PANCHENKO, O.N.

Utilization of Soviet products for the preparation of semi-synthetic media suitable for the cultivation of L and HeLa cell lines on the surface of glass and in suspensions. Vop. virus. 8 no.1:108-115 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

(TISSUE CULTURE)

PANCHENKO, P.Y.

In the German Democratic Republic. Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol.  
3 no.2:52 Mr-An '58. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Germany, East--Plants, Protection of)

PANCHENKO, R.S., assistent

Clinical aspects of pulmonary inflammation in hypotrophic children.  
Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.13:172-174 '58.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent I.A.Bystritskiy)  
Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PNEUMONIA) (MALNUTRITION)

DEYEV, M.Ya., master; YELCHEV, G.A., slesar'; SNIGIREV, F.I., slesar'; NEKRASOV, V.G., slesar'; NAD'KIN, N.A., mashinist elektrovoza; OSHIVALOV, A.V., mashinist elektrovoza; PANCHENKO, P.M., mashinist elektrovoza.

Brush-holder units must be improved. Elektri tepl.tiaga 2 no.4:6-7  
(MIRA 12:3)  
Ap '58.

1. Elektromashinnyy tsekh depo Zlatoust Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi (for Deyev). 2. Depo Zlatoust-Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi (for all except Deyev).  
(Electric brushes) (Electric railway motors)

PANCHOENKO, F.F., polkovnik, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa

When the target shows up on the radar sight. Vest.Vozd. Pl. no.9:  
16-19 S'60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Air warfare)

PANCHENKO, P.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, dotsent

Surgical methods in acute closed trauma of the brain. Voen.-med.  
zhur. no.8:30-34 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(BRAIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

PANCHENKO, P.M.; BALGLEY, P.Ya.; IVANOVA, T.T.

Combined form of neurofibromatosis. Vop.neirokhir. 25 no.3:  
53-56 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra neyrokhirurgii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina  
akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.  
(TUMORS)

PANCHENKO, P. M., dotsent (Leningrad)

Tracheostomy in acute craniocerebral trauma. Vop. neirokhirurgii  
(MIRA 15:7)  
no. 3:15-19 '62.

1. Kafedra neirokhirurgii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina  
akademii imeni S. M. Kirova.

(TRACHEA—SURGERY) (BRAIN—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)  
(SKULL—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

SAMOTOKIN, B.A. (Leningrad); PANCHENKO, P.M. (Leningrad)

"Treatment of fractures of the base of the skull. Frontobasal  
and laterobasal fractures of the nose, accessory sinuses and  
ear" by H.G.Boenninghaus. Reviewed by B.A.Samotokin and P.M.  
Panchenko. Vest.khir. 89 no.9:138-139 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(SKULL-FRACTURE) (BOENNINGHAUS,H.G)

KALININ, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIRONOV, K.A., inzh.; LEVIN, B.M.,  
inzh.; LIEMAN, G.M., inzh.; YERSHOV, Ye.P., inzh.;  
PANCHENKO, P.M., inzh.; BOLYCHEV, N.G., mashinist elektro-  
voza; ZOLOTAREV, V.N., mashinist instruktor; YANIN, I.A.,  
inzh.; BOVE, Ye.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; USENKO, L.A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Electric networks and maintenance of the equipment of  
electric locomotives] Elektricheskie skhemy i ukhod za obo-  
rudovaniem elektrovozov. [By] V.K.Kalinin i dr. Moskva,  
Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 279 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Electric locomotives)

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; TOLMACHEV, A.M.

Synthetic zeolites as ion exchangers. Part 1: Kinetics of  
ion exchange. Kin. i kat. 4 no. 6:853-858 N-D '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)  
1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,  
khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

PANCHENKO, P.M., docent (Leningrad)

Nevocaine tests in the diagnosis of brain diseases. Vop. neirokhir.  
27 no.3:26-29 My-Je '63.

(MIRA '63)

1. Kafedra neyrokhirurgii (nachal'nik - B.A.Samotokin) Vysokovo  
meditsinskoy iadene Lenina akademii imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

PANCHENKO, P.M., dotsent

Early diagnosis of epidural and subdural hematoma following  
severe closed cerebrocranial trauma. Vest. khir. no.10:55-59  
(MIRA 10:1  
'64.

1. Iz kafedry neyrokhirurgii (nachal'nik - B.A. Samotokin)  
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

PANCHENKO, P.M., dotsent

Methodology for the anesthesia of reflexogenic zones in  
surgery of the brain and spinal cord. Vop. neirokhir. no.1:  
(MIRA 18:10)  
43-46 '65.

1. Kafedra neyrokhirurgii (nachal'nik - B.A. Samotokin)  
Voyenno-meditsinskiy ordena Lenina akademiya imeni S.M.  
Kirova, Leningrad.

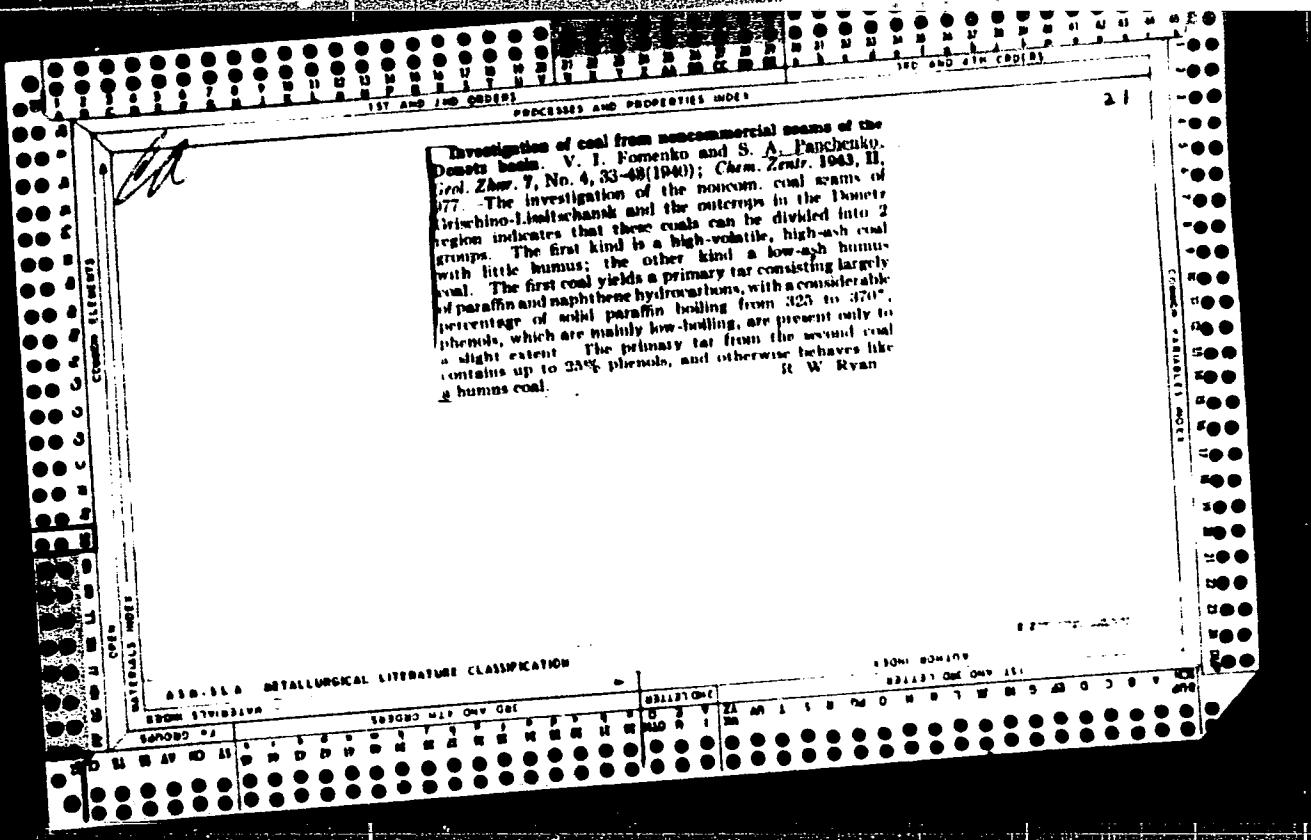
PANCHENKO, R.S., assistant

Clinical aspect of chronic pneumonia in very young children.

Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no. 16: 342-33. E.

(MIRA 1971)

I. Iz kliniki detskih bolezney (ispolnyayushchimoy ogranichenno  
zaveduyushchego - asistent S.I. Kopeliovich) Kurskogo gos. med. in-  
stituta.



1. PANCHENKO, S. D. : CHASHKIN, I. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Horse Training
5. Results of the trials of the New-Kirghiz horse breed with pack loads in high altitude conditions. Konevodstvo 22 no. 10 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

PANCHENKO, S. G.

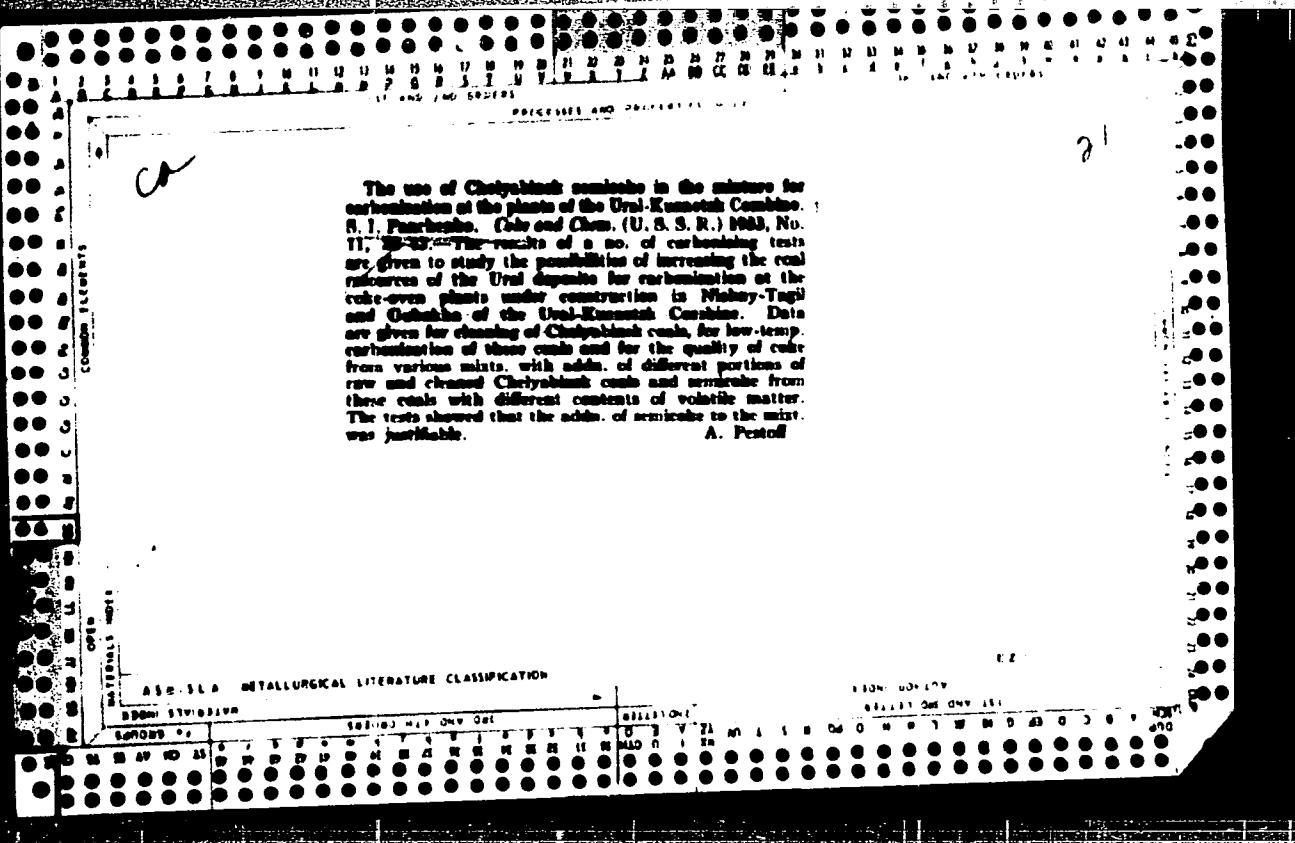
PANCHENKO, S. G. — "Water Birds of Karaganda Oblast." Acad. Sci. Kazakh SSR. Inst. of Zoology. Alma-Ata, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

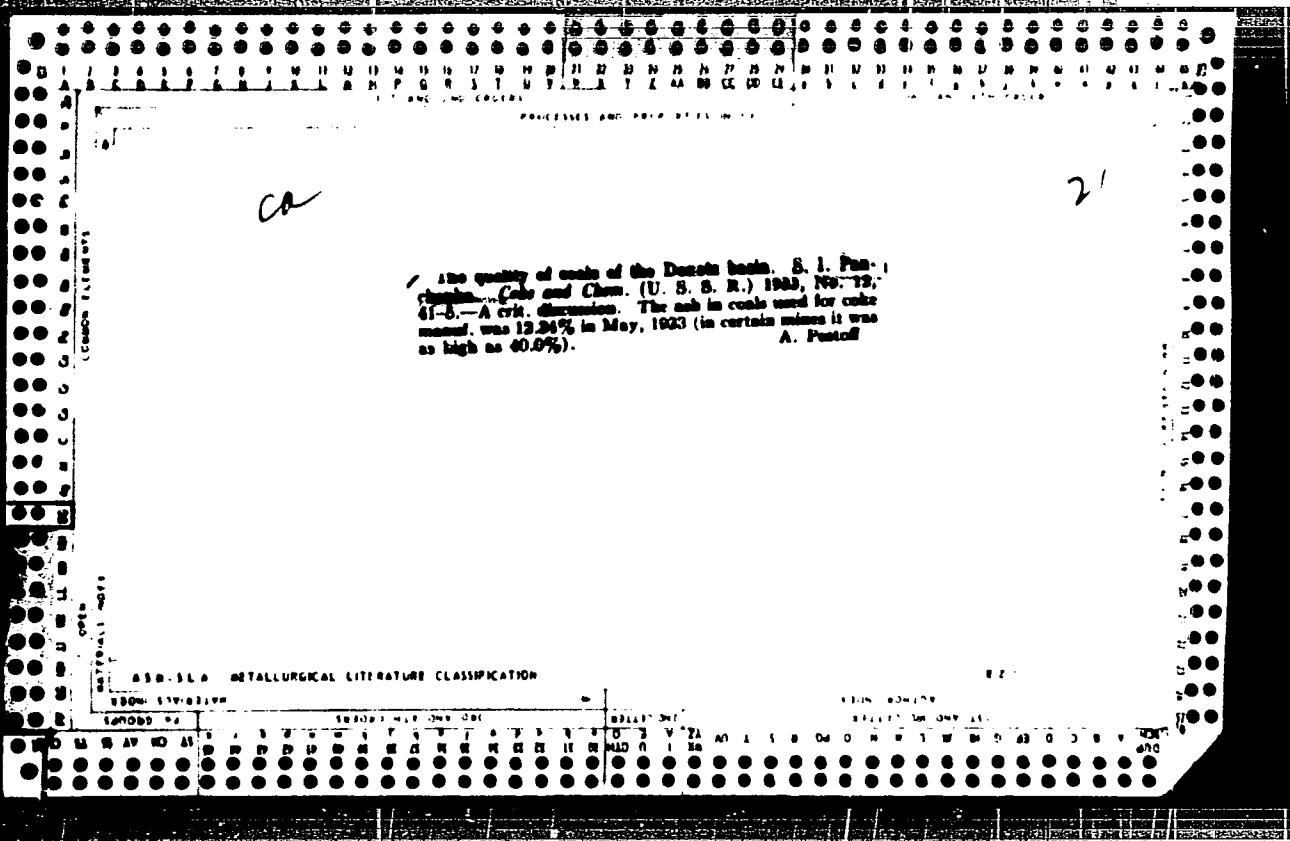
in: Krizhnaya Leto Is', № 1, 1956, pp 142-152, 124

PANCHENKO, S.G.

Materials on the distribution and ecology of anserine birds in  
central Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.zool.AN Kazakh SSR 10:34-55 '59.  
(MIRA 12:7)

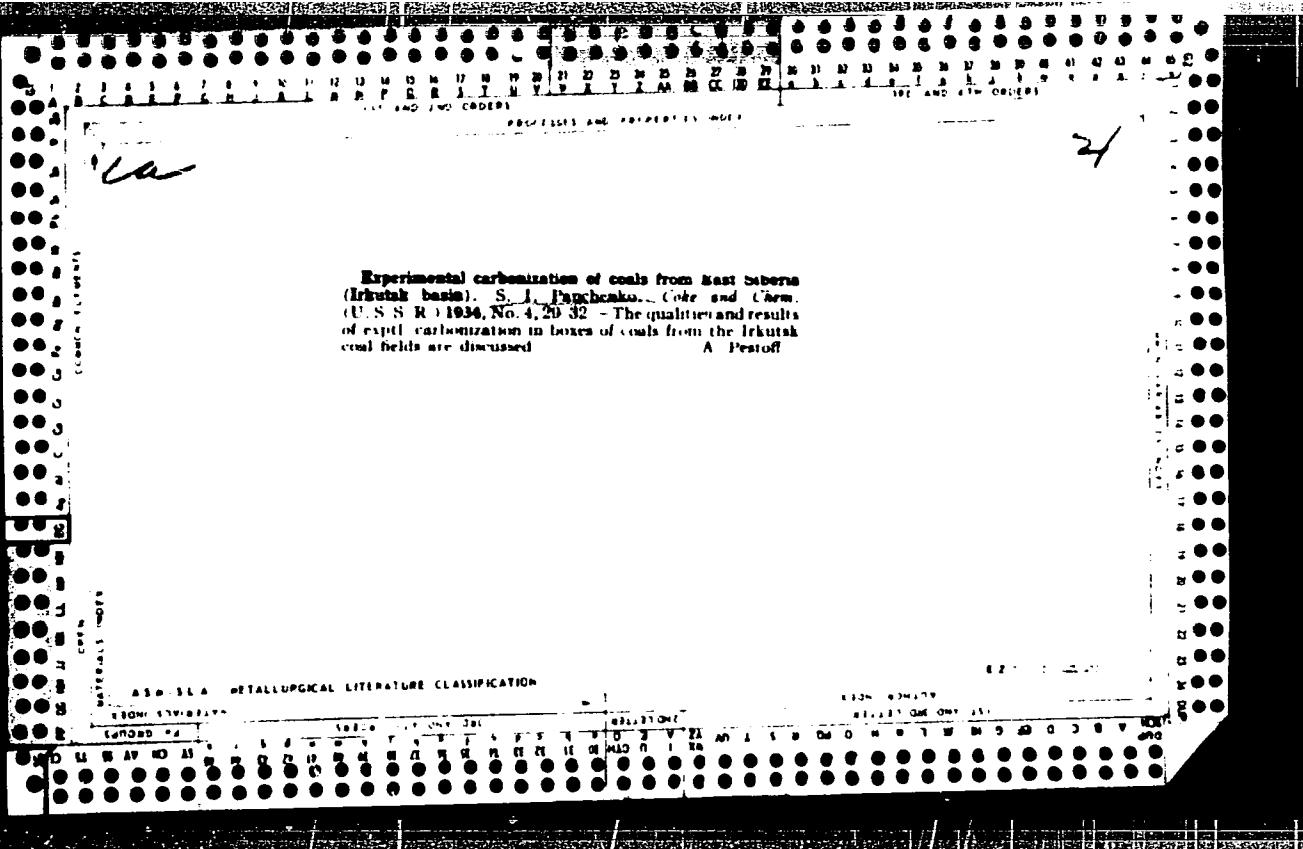
(Karaganda Province--Ducks)

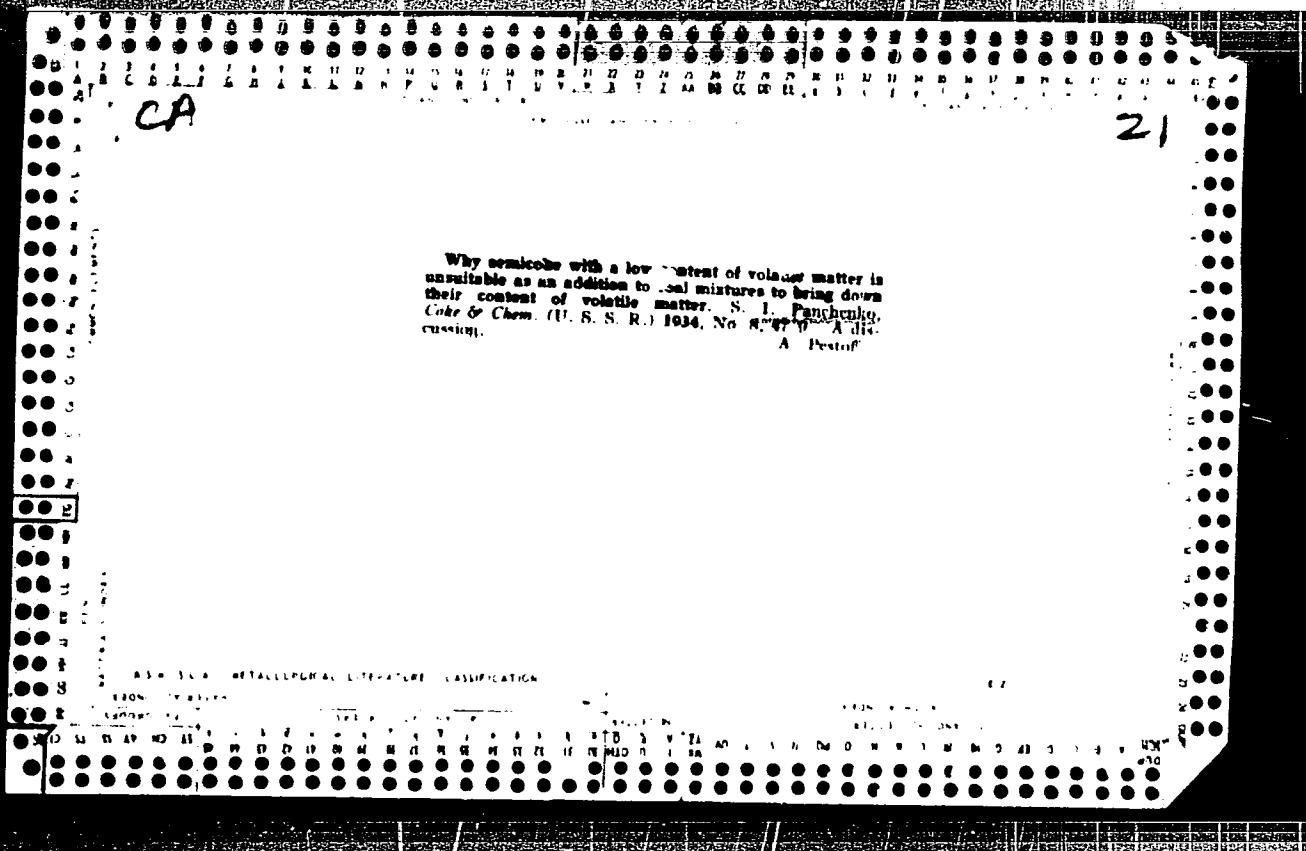


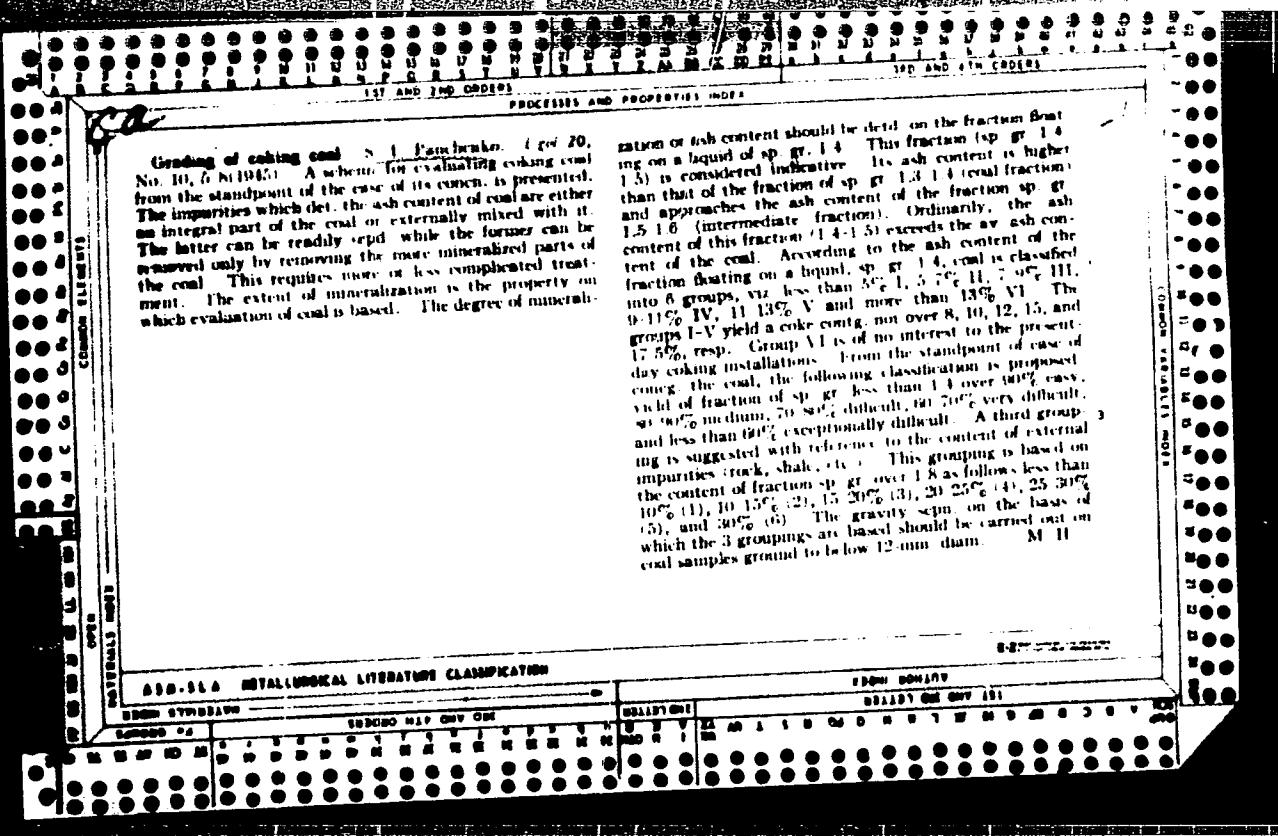


**Destabilization of the anhydrous fraction of coal tar.** M. I. Kostinov, S. I. Frantskevich and O. B. Kapur. *Destabilization by Hydrogenation of Peats, O. N. T. I. Gorskii Institute (Leningrad)*, 1, 265-80 (1954).—The starch used in the hydrogenation had a sp. gr. of 1.1 at 20°, initial b. p. 300°, crude anhydroses 40%, the latter const. 15% of pure anhydroses. The expts. were carried out without catalysts and with chronic acid-iron and NH<sub>4</sub> molybdate catalysts, at an initial H pressure of 94-100 atm., an operation pressure of 20-242 atm. and a residual pressure of 80-80 atm. The temp. was maintained at 420-480° and the duration was 1-5 hrs. There were obtained 16.7-49% of products b. below 200°. The yield of products b. below 200° was raised to 64% by using a mixture of MgO, ZnO and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> as catalyst. A. A. B.

ADD-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										S-2-1964-PLATE									
SEARCHED										SEARCHED									
SERIALIZED										INDEXED									
FILED										FILED									
JULY 1964										JULY 1964									
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SEARCHED										SEARCHED									
SERIALIZED										INDEXED									
FILED										FILED									
JULY 1964										JULY 1964									







FANCHUN C, I. I.

"The Problem of Optimum Dressing and the Method of  
Estimating the Concentration of Coking Coal", Stal',  
No. 5, 1948. Cand. Technical Sci. Eastern Coal Chemical  
Inst., -c1947-.

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CA

Optimum beneficiation and method of its evaluation of  
coking coals. S. J. Panchenko. Stan 8, 397-413 (1948).  
Coal samples from various deposits of coking coal were  
subjected to gravity sepa. and the individual fractions  
were then studied. The correlated data showed that in  
coal beneficiation the fractions having a d. > 1.4 should be  
removed. If a coal is petrographically homogeneous, the  
fraction 1.4-1.5 can be added to the concentrate. A re-  
liable evaluation of coking coals can be based on the yield  
of fraction < 1.4 and the ash content of this fraction.  
M. Ilseb

Panchenko S.I.

68-11-3/11

AUTHOR: Panchenko, S.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences.  
TITLE: Resources of Coking Coals for Eastern and Northern Regions  
(Syr'yevaya baza koksovaniya vostoka i severa)  
PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.11, pp. 15 - 18 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The development of coals resources for the eastern and northern regions during 40 years of Soviet rule is outlined. It is concluded that the resources of coals suitable for coking in these two regions are so vast that the development of the coking industry in this respect has no limitations.

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

68-58-5-24/25

AUTHORS: ~~Panchenko, S.I.~~, Doctor of Technical Sciences and  
~~Klopotov, I.K.~~, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Letter to the Editor (Pis'mo v redaktsiyu)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 63 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that in the book by Obukhovskiy Ya.M. "The Preparation of Coal Blends for Coking", the classification of coals is outdated and the new classifications will be published in Koks i Khimiya.

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Panchenko, S.I. and Popov, N.A.

68-58-2-1/21

TITLE: The Importance of the South Yakutsk Coal Basin for the Development of the Iron and Steel Industry in Regions East of Lake Baykal (Znacheniye Yuzhno-Yakutskogo uglovyego basseyna v razvitiu chernoy metallurgii v rayonakh vostochnye ozera Baykal)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 3-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Large iron ore deposits situated to the east of the Lake Baykal (Berezovskoye - on the lower part of the River Argun', Aldanskoye - in Southern Yakutiya, Garskoye - north of the town Svobodnyy) could form a supply base for raw material for the iron and steel industry. There are also large coal deposits mainly of brown and gas coals unsuitable for the production of metallurgical coke. The exception is South Yakutsk coal basin which contains fat, coking and lean coking coals. General characteristics of coal seams of this basin are given. The total coal resources of this basin are at present evaluated as 40 milliards tons. Pilot plant coking of the Yakutsk coals in blends with gas coals of the Bureinsk and Bureinsk basins was carried out (no details given) with satisfactory results. Thus, the South Yakutsk basin can provide coals suitable for coking either alone or in blends with a considerable proportion

Card1/2

68-58-2-1/21

The Importance of the South Yakutsk Coal Basin for the Development of  
the Iron and Steel Industry in Regions East of Lake Baykal

of gas coals. The importance of this basin for the development  
of the iron and steel industry in the East is stressed and the  
inclusion of the development of this basin into the general  
plan of development of national economy in 1959-1965 is proposed.  
As the first step, the construction of a railway joining this  
basin with the Siberian main railway line is advocated.

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Coal - USSR
2. Iron industry - USSR
3. Steel industry - USSR

WATSON'S EXPLANATION

BÖR / 100

**Amelanchier** novum Sessilis. - Deseret po Lachnophorus. Prist. v. 1861. n. 1861.  
Cherryleaf = *Salicaria* (*Perrisella*) *Salicifolia*. - However, it is an old name, and  
therefore I will not change it. It is a shrub, 1-4 m. tall, with opposite, elliptic, serrate leaves, and  
white flowers.

**READER:** This collection of papers is intended to furnish information on industrial resources in Western Siberia and to provide a basis for future developmental planning in the field of ferrous metallurgy.

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83. Continuous Casting and Semicasting of Eastern Siberian Coal	110
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Card 5/8

PANCHENKO, S.I.

Regularities of changes in the properties of coal. Mat. Tem.  
kom. no.1:77-87 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut.

SCV/6E-58-9-7/22

AUTHORS: Klopotov, I.K., and Panchenko, S.I.

TITLE: Checking of the International Classification on Coals from Eastern Regions of the USSR

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 12 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to check the international classification of coals, 140 samples of coals from the following coal basins were tested: Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Yuzhno-Yakutskiy and Donets. The distribution of the coals investigated in sub-groups of the classification (Table 1) indicated that the classification does not classify coals sufficiently according to their properties. E.g. coal with a volatile content varying from 28 to 46% fall into the same sub-group. Correlations of the individual classifying parameters of the international classification with the thickness of the plastic layer (US.SR classifying parameter) were carried out: index Roga - Figure 2; Audiber Arnu dilatometer - Figure 3; Grey King coke types - Figure 4. The results obtained indicated that the Roga index differentiated well only medium caking coals and not high and low caking coals; Audiber Arnu dilatometric characteristics do not differentiate sufficiently low caking coals; Grey King coke types

Card 1/2

EOV/68-59-5-5/22

Checking of the International Classification on Coals from Eastern Regions of the USSR

do not differentiate low caking coals, differentiate well medium caking coals and differentiate insufficiently high caking coals. It is often claimed that the Audibet Arnu and Grey King tests determine the coking ability of coals and therefore, their comparison with the thickness of the plastic layer, which does not determine either caking or coking ability, may be misleading. To check this possibility various types of coals were coked on a pilot plant (VUKhIN). The qualities of the coals so tested and strength indices of coke produced from these coals are given in Table 1. It was found that coals belonging to the same type of the international classification can produce cokes of widely varying strength characteristics. It is concluded that a single classification system can characterise coals from various basins correctly only if the classifying parameters reflect such genetic factors as petrographic composition, rank, degree of oxidation or degree of reduction i.e., factors which determine the differences in the chemical nature of coals and their properties.

Card 2/2  
There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/212'

Koksokhimicheskoye proizvodstvo; sbornik statey (By-Product Coking Industry; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 240 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Ed.; B. S. Filippov; Ed. of Publishing House: A. A. Revyakin; Tech. Ed.: P. G. Isaint'yeva

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and technicians in the by-product coking industry and in scientific research institutes. The book may also be used by students in secondary and higher technical schools.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection on the by-product coking industry appeared originally either in the periodical Koks i khimiya (Coke and Chemistry) or in other publications during 1955-1958. The book discusses the development of raw-material reserves for coking, technology of the manufacture of coke, quality of coke and further enlargement of the number of chemical coking products obtained. Some articles are devoted to a new procedure for preparing and beneficiating coals, new methods for coking, and to the mechanization and automation of industrial processes. References accompany individual articles.

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By-Product Coking Industry (Cont.)

SOV/2127

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Miroshnichenko, A. M., and B. I. Shtromberg. [UKhIN]. Coal Base for the Coking Industry in the South

Panchenko, S. I. [VUKhIN] Raw Material Base for the Coking Industry in the East and North

Sapozhnikov, L. M. [Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR]. Coke from Gas Coal and from Weakly-Caking Coals

Gryaznov, N. S., I. M. Lazovskiy, and M. G. Fel'dbrin. [VUKhIN] The Basic Principle for Preparation of Coals for Coking by Crushing

Toporkov, V. Ya. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, UKhIN]. Beneficiation of Coking Coals in Heavy Media

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Primary Products in the Processing of Coal Tar

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Card 4/4

FOV/68-59-3-2/23

AUTHOR: Panchenko, S.I. Doctor of Technical Sciences and  
Kropotov, I.K. Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Classification of Coking Coals (Klassifikatsiya  
spekayushchikhsya ugley)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 6-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A classification of coking coals is proposed based on the following investigating conditions of a large number of Russian coals: 1) coals with the ash content above 8% were beneficiated according to sp gr 1.4 after their crushing to a size below 12 mm; 2) coking of coals crushed to 93-95% of below 3 mm fraction was carried out in a semi-industrial oven (ref.1) at a coking time of 14 - 14.5 hours at the final temperature in the tar line plane of 950°C; 3) the resistance of coke to crushing and abrasive forces was determined in a small drum (50 kg sample) and the results obtained recalculated on the indices of a standard drum test; 4) the content of oxygen in coal was determined by a direct method (ref 2) and by difference. The oxygen by difference was calculated according to the following formula:

Card 1/8  $O = 100 - (W + A + 0.625 S_{\text{pyritic}} + S_{\text{organic}} + C + H + N + CO_2)$